



JNLWP

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2007**



Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program Newsletter

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Two U.S. Navy Sea Ark patrol boats assigned to Inshore Boat Unit (IBU) 13 patrol San Diego Harbor during the joint maritime exercise Seahawk 2007.

Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program participates in Seahawk 2007

The Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program (JNLWP) participated in the Naval Expeditionary Combat Command's (NECC) SEAHAWK 2007 exercise in San Diego to showcase three non-lethal weapons (NLW) applications.

The focus of this joint Maritime Security Operations exercise was to increase interoperability and enhance cooperation between the services. Participation by JNLWP highlighted the use of the Rear Gear Entanglement and boat trap systems, the Vehicle Lightweight Arresting Device, and the Acoustic Hailing Device.

“SEAHAWK 2007 was an opportunity for JNLWP to demonstrate non-lethal weapons and capabilities to U.S. Navy expeditionary forces and Coast Guard units. These demonstrations showed those two services just how non-lethal weapons can be applicable to their missions during deployment,”
(See Seahawk, pg. 3)

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Calendar of Events

- **JAN: NATO DEFENSE COLLEGE NLW SEMINAR**
- **25-28 FEB: LASERS ON THE MODERN BATTLEFIELD**

Services meet to discuss non-lethal weapons issues

The Joint Coordination Integration Group (JCIG) met in Dumfries, Va., in August for a non-lethal weapons integration update. Service representatives were on hand as well as representatives from Special Operations command and the United States European Command.

“The importance of the JCIG meeting is to keep current on what the services are doing,” said Eric Damm, United States European Command Non-Lethal Weapons Engagement Officer. “It’s a direct feed into the program and direct feedback from the program regarding system development, technologies, and capabilities.”

Service representatives were given the opportunity to brief on their service’s NLW activities, priorities and future requirements.

U.S. European Command updated the JCIG on its mobile training teams work with multi-national forces from Israel and the Ukraine. Command representatives also spoke of the interaction being done with NATO’s Topical Group 3, which is the focal point for NLW within NATO.

The Coast Guard shared its success with the Running Gear Entanglement System, a vessel stopping NLW that successfully stopped a 30-foot scarab with twin 250 horsepower outboard motors. The Coast Guard plans to purchase 52 additional launchers and new payloads.

“This is a great opportunity to exchange ideas with other services and learn about new pieces of equipment for the warfighters,” said Salvador Hernandez, chief, Non-Lethal Weapons, Headquarters, Air Force Security Forces Center, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. “We can take what we learn here and adapt it to our own services.”

Special Operations Command representatives discussed a number of capability gaps, such as stopping a vehicle or vessel, the ability to incapacitate an individual at long range, and the ability to deny an area to individuals, or isolate an objective.

“The JCIG offers an opportunity to coordinate and resolve issues in order to provide the joint coordination for non-lethal weapons issues,” said Marine Col. Kirk Hymes, director, Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate. “It also provides the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Integrated Product Team with recommendations for making important Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program decisions.”

The JCIG meeting was also an opportunity for the services to look at the various NLW programs as a whole and make decisions regarding particular programs. One such decision was for the Army to lead the Optical Warning Distraction System program.



Col. Kirk Hymes, director, Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, kicks off the Joint Coordination Integration Group meeting for a non-lethal weapon integration update.



Air Force representative Salvador Hernandez speaks to JCIG members during the group’s meeting in August.

Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program participates in Seahawk 2007 (cont.)

said Coast Guard Lt. Cmdr. Glenn Galman, U.S. Coast Guard liaison officer, Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate, Quantico, Va.

Maritime security operations set the conditions for security and stability in the maritime environment, as well as complement the counter-terrorism and security efforts of regional nations. These operations seek to disrupt violent extremists' use of the maritime environment as a venue for attack or to transport personnel, weapons or other material. "This exercise gives us the opportunity to bring (personnel) together in an environment that's similar to what we deploy in and makes multiple assets available," said Navy Capt. Scott Jerabek, Seahawk's exercise commander.

The exercise coordinated command and control of Navy and Coast Guard units, whether they are operating from a shore-based tent camp; aboard a patrol craft; or from a helicopter. Visit, board, search and seizure and maritime security escort exercises will include four 34-foot Sea Ark Ram Patrol Boats.

The exercise also allowed reserve service members extensive warfighting training in order to be an additional asset to commanders. "The level of active and reserve integration has increased over the last couple of years since 9/11," said Jerabek.

Relevant training to mitigate threats faced by the warfighter continues to be a priority for commanders. However, the ever changing complexion of the battlefield requires the ability to engage using non-lethal means. The JNLWD's mission during this exercise was to ensure commanders were aware of those available measures.

Compiled with information provided by U.S. Navy Public Affairs.



An inshore boat unit team assigned to Naval Expeditionary Combat Command (NECC) prepare to board Military Sealift Command fleet replenishment oiler USNS Henry J. Kaiser during a visit, board, search and seizure drill as part of Seahawk 2007.



A U.S. Coast Guard patrol boat and a U.S. Navy Sea Ark patrol boat, attached to Inshore Boat Unit (IBU) 13, tear through the water after escorting Military Sealift Command fleet replenishment oiler USNS Yukon (T-AO 202) out of San Diego Harbor. IBU-13 participated in Seahawk 2007.

FPED VI

Enhancing Military and Homeland Security

The U.S. Army Product Manager, Force Protection Systems (PM-FPS), hosted Force Protection Equipment Demonstration VI (FPED VI) August 14-16, at the Stafford Regional Airport, Stafford, Va. The FPED is held biennially and provides a valuable forum to observe and discuss user needs and vendor capabilities in developing non-lethal force protection equipment. Decision-makers from the Department of Defense, federal agencies, and selected state and local law enforcement and correction agencies were given the opportunity to observe live demonstrations and become familiar with commercial-off-the-shelf (COTS) force protection equipment. The Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Directorate participated as an exhibitor.

The following equipment categories were displayed at FPED:

- Automated entry control systems/equipment
- Armored and utility vehicles
- Biometrics
- Blast protection/mitigation
- Cargo inspection devices
- Communications equipment
- Delay and denial technology
- Explosives detection
- Explosive ordnance disposal equipment
- Fence sensor systems
- Individual protective equipment
- Night-vision and optics devices
- Non-lethal weapons and technology
- Robotic vehicles and systems
- Unattended ground sensors
- Unmanned aerial vehicles
- Vulnerability assessment/analysis software tools
- Waterside security equipment



Force Protection Equipment Demonstration VI (FPED VI) August 14-16, at the Stafford Regional Airport, Stafford, Va.



Digital Signage



Vehicle Barrier

Non-Lethal Weapons/Capabilities Integrated Concept Team

The United States Air Force conducted its Non-Lethal Weapons/Capabilities (NLW/C) Integrated Concept Team (ICT) meeting at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas, June 19-20.

The team meeting addressed capability gaps that Air Force security forces experience and was based on a series of Non-Lethal Weapons/Capabilities point papers developed by Headquarters Air Force Security Forces Center. Those papers detailed Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Programs in which the Air Force has expressed an interest, but has not established requirements for the Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System process. The ICT was attended by representatives from seven USAF Major Commands (MAJCOM), Air Force Operational Test and Evaluation Center, the 96th Ground Combat Training Squadron, and the 820th Security Forces Group.

The first day of the ICT meeting primarily included information briefs and MAJCOM updates. Participants sought to increase awareness of specific non-lethal weapon technologies that may augment the accomplishment of MAJCOM unique missions. It also provided an opportunity for the MAJCOM to communicate their non-lethal weapon/capabilities requirements.

Some of the topics that were discussed included: the Joint Non-Lethal Weapons Program brief, Capabilities Base Assessment Revision Team brief, Air Force Ground Munitions Program, and MK19 Non-Lethal Munitions.



Marines demonstrate the Non-Lethal Capability Sets (NLCS).

Additionally, the Security Forces Center presented the results of the 2006 Air Force ICT. All of these presentations assisted the MAJCOM personnel in refining their specific non-lethal weapons/capabilities requirements and gaining a better understanding of how non-lethal weapons fill the gap between inaction and lethality.

The second day of the NLW/C ICT, featured additional briefs and discussions of the modularization of Air Force Non-Lethal Capability Sets (NLCS).



The stopping capability of the Vehicle Lightweight Arresting Device (VLAD) is demonstrated on a small sedan.

Al Respress, Air Force NLW program support officer, facilitated the working group discussion regarding the transformation of the Air Force NLCS to a modular configuration. He highlighted the need to include vehicle stopping, acoustics, extended range munitions, and laser capabilities into the Air Force NLCS. This portion of the ICT also included a system demonstration of the Vehicle Lightweight Arresting Device and provided participants with the opportunity to see an actual Air Force NLCS. The day concluded with the working group collectively cross referencing NLW/C to the current set of Air Force capability gaps.

The meeting accomplished its goal of identifying and validating NLW/C requirements for Air Force security forces. Additionally, it enhanced awareness of NLW/C, as well as providing training and educational opportunities for security forces personnel.

Engagement officers provide commanders non-lethal alternatives

There is currently a limited capability to respond to targets of unknown and possible hostile intent and targets that cannot be addressed with lethal weapons. This limited capability to respond appropriately to threats has the potential to cause unacceptable and irreversible collateral damage resulting in negative responses by local, national, and international communities. In such cases, non-lethal capabilities offer a viable option to lethal weapons as part of the escalation of force.

To raise the awareness and visibility of non-lethal capabilities among the combatant commanders, Combatant Commander Engagement Officers (CEOs) have been placed in regional commands. The engagement officer's task objectives will ensure that procedures exist for the integration of all types of non-lethal capabilities into operational planning while also identifying the specific requirements for non-lethal capabilities in the combatant commander's area of responsibility.

Currently, CEOs are based at the following commands: U.S. Joint Forces Command, U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. European Command, and U.S. Northern Command. Additionally, there are ongoing efforts to position engagement officers at U.S. Central Command, Special Operations Command, and U.S. Southern Command.

Emplaced engagement officers can be reached at:

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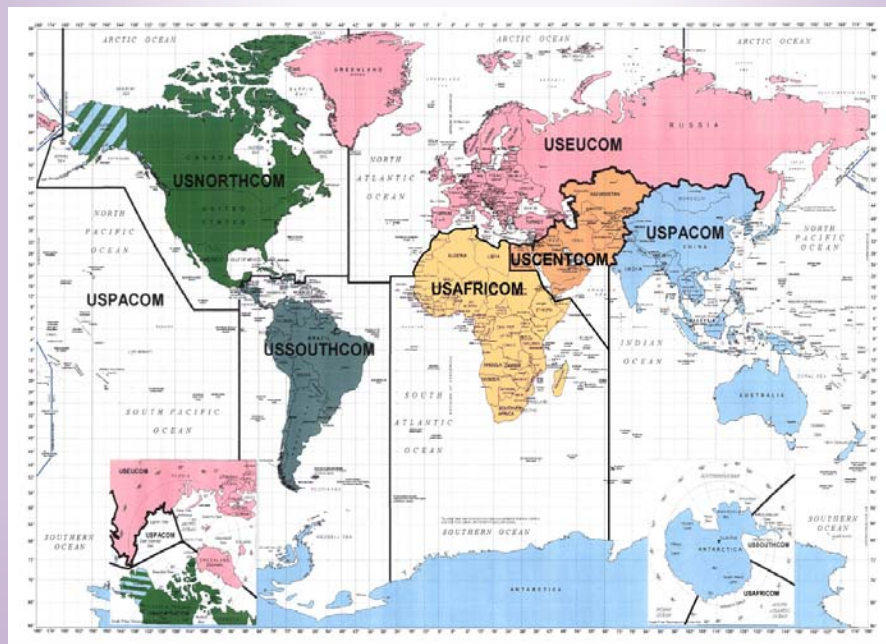
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Geographic Combatant Commands

The Improved Flash Bang Grenade (IFBG)



Night demonstration of Flash Bang Grenade

Working to improve battlefield choices, an evolutionary acquisition effort is underway to provide a safer, more environmentally friendly enhanced flash-bang grenade.

This endeavor provides more non-lethal alternatives for commanders on the ground when faced with the need for escalation of force tools.

The NICO BTV-1 Flash-Bang Grenade replaced the MK 141 Flash-Bang Grenade, a side venting flash-bang grenade that was removed from service for safety reasons. The NICO BTV-1 replaced the MK 141 under an urgent material release by Special Operations Command. It met urgent requirements, but still has warfighter identified deficiencies.



Flash Bang Grenade

The Improved Flash-Bang Grenade (IFBG) program was established to fulfill the identified deficiencies and will support missions such as hostage rescue, room-clearing, and other operations in complex urban terrain.

In fiscal year 2007, the development program aimed to improve the effectiveness and safety of currently fielded non-lethal flash-bang munitions. In June, the IFBG technical team conducted a successful night demonstration of high performance non-lethal payloads. The non-lethal payloads were housed in cardboard casings using the NICO BTV-1 as a baseline. An Early User Assessment (EUA) will be held in third quarter, fiscal year 2008 to refine output requirements and assess warfighter interest.



The IFBG will support missions such as hostage rescue, room-clearing, and other operations in complex urban terrain.



Hail & Farewell

Farewell to:

Maj. Fred Beata, USMC
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USCG liaison officer

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Hail to:

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